

# CIRM IP Policies, Commercial Firms, and Realizing the Promise of Prop 71

April 27, 2006

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- Leader in a \$17B\*, fast growing, research tools industry -- much of it located in California.
- Nearly 1500 employees in CA & growing
  - Headquarters, manufacturing, and R&D
  - Carlsbad, Camarillo
- 15,000+ products sold predominantly into the research market
  - Readily available without bias to government, academic, and commercial researchers
  - Most products can be purchased on website: www.invitrogen.com
  - Bring value to the research and drug discovery process
    - · Speed, Ease, Reproducibility, Cost, Reduced Environmental Waste
- Hundreds of patents
  - Some on readily reproducible products
- A major licensee of research tool IP from universities, globally
  - More than 40 new licenses executed annually

\*Source Lehman

### A Major Commitment to Stem Cell Research

- Created a Business Venture focused on the needs of Stem Cell Research
- Hired Mahendra Rao, from NIH/ NIA to head IVGN Stem Cell R&D
- Over 20 researchers dedicated to Stem Cell Research within IVGN
- Leverage the research depth across IVGN to enable stem cell technology platforms – 600+ researchers company wide
- Active Participant in the Stem Cell Community
  - Support a number of stem cell courses worldwide
  - Mahendra Rao, has personally taught several of NIH stem cell courses
  - Invitrogen products specified in 90% of NIH Stem Cell protocols

### Stem Cell Research Workflow

Isolation

Characterization

Expansion

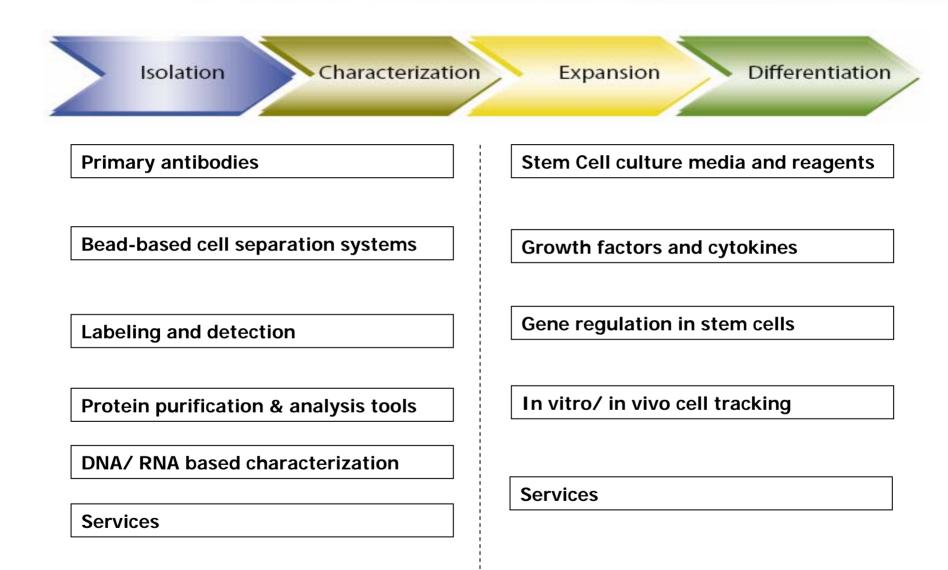
Differentiation

- Isolate individual stem cell populations
- Ensure that cells retain their functionality and potential to differentiate
- Characterize & track stem cell populations
- Ensure that cells are "transplant" ready

- Culture stem cell lines in a stable, multi- or pluripotent state, free from mutations & to sufficient quantity
- Enable
   Economical
   expansion to
   make cell-therapy
   a reality

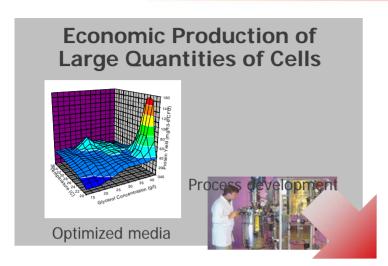
- Control & activate stem cell differentiation to desired lineages
- Functionally active differentiated cells

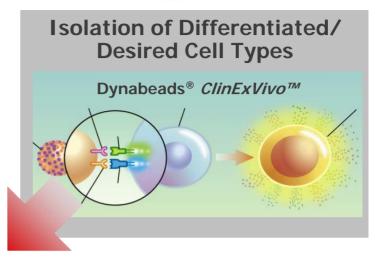
### Enabling Stem Cell Research





### Enabling Platforms for Stem Cell Therapy



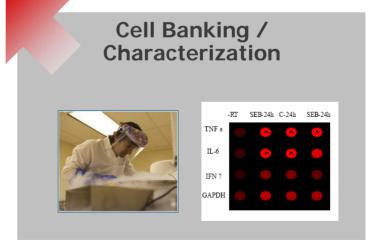


## Research tools

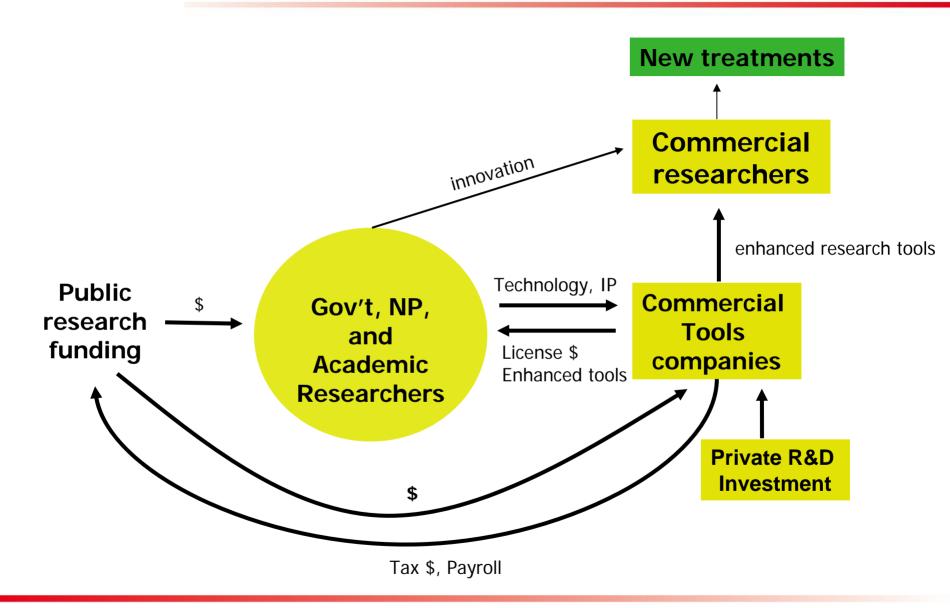
### Batch Release Testing



- Sterility/mycoplasma
- General safety
- Tumorogenicity
- Adventitious agents
- Novel cell-based test



### Research Tool Innovation Cycle





### Grant and Research Contract Experience

- Companies typically seek government research grants to pursue:
  - Research they cannot fund or fund right now
  - Research beyond their risk profile
  - Research leading to product where the government is the customer
  - Research involving interesting partners or requiring a group of participants
- Invitrogen Corp has not traditionally sought research grants
- Do have research contracts with some government agencies
  - Companies bring a combination of technical and commercialization expertise...
     often ideal if goal is to get research to market as soon as possible.
- Our acquisitions occasionally have had SBIR or US Commerce Department Advanced Technology Program (ATP) grants.
- In both contracts and inherited grants, the usual IP arrangement is that the company owns the IP and the Government retains a government use license.
- No known case of an Invitrogen revenue sharing arrangement

#### **How Might We Use Grants?**

- Robust platforms for isolation, characterization, expansion and differentiation of stem cells
  - Standardized characterization tools for stem cells and their differentiated progeny (identity, stability, quality & differentiability, etc.)
  - Next generation of AOF media and reagents for stem cell expansion/ differentiation
  - Cryopreservation media and reagents targeted to stem cells
  - Transfection reagents for stem cells

### What Benefits might result for the Stem Cell Community?

- Increase range, i.e. number of different stem cell types addressed
- Improve robustness of tools
- Speed ... Bring products to the stem cell community faster

- Grantee must retain IP
- Federal policy's emphasis on stimulating research advances and economic development broadly vs. research funding payback has worked well across many research domains
- Payback to CIRM potential models:
  - Payback to CIRM through "royalty" on products commercialized using IP developed through CIRM funding
  - Matching investment by Commercial Entity in CIRM-funded R&D project
  - Reasonable consideration of manufacturing activities in CA
- Standard 3<sup>rd</sup> party audit of research and royalties
- Progress Reports
  - ability to protect proprietary information
- Research Use & other IP provisions must preserve a commercial opportunity

- Many more companies will license CIRM-funding technologies from NPs than will seek or accept CIRM grants directly
- IPPNPOs requirements regarding license terms are thus of enormous consequence
  - Will largely determine if research results are commercialized
- CIRM Interim IP Policy for Non Profit Organizations (IPPNPO) contains a Research Use provision that will block all commercialization of any CIRM funded research tools IP:
- requires that CIRM-funded inventions be provided to all "CA research institutions" "for research purposes" "at "no cost".

Grantee organizations agree that California research institutions may use their CIRM-funded patented inventions for research purposes at no cost. Grantee organizations shall require the same agreement of each of their licensees of CIRM-funded patented inventions.

### Research Use Policy Concerns

- Eliminates the possibility that the commercial sector will help disseminate new research tool technologies since the market is eliminated
  - All CA researchers must be served free
- Therefore limits stem cell research progress
  - New research tools needed for standardization and characterization, as well as to speed and simplify stem cell research.
- Eliminates royalty potential for grantees and the State
  - Research tools a substantial portion of many universities' licenses
- Retards stem cell research
  - Motivates grantees to protect inventions through trade secrets to avoid burdensome requirements
- Creates undue burden on the non profit inventing institutions governed by the policy
- Blows a huge hole in traditional patent practice
  - Commercial firms and commercial research a big stretch



